

## REMARKS

The Examiner has rejected claims 2, 5-9, 11 and 14 over a combination of U.S. patents to Win (US 6,453,353) in combination with Vaid et al.(US 6,047,322) and McGrane et al (US 6,496,927).

As stated in the MPEP at 2143, there are three basic elements to the *prima facie* obviousness case:

### **2143 Basic Requirements of a *Prima Facie* Case of Obviousness**

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

### **2143.01 Suggestion or Motivation To Modify the References [R-5]**

#### **I. THE PRIOR ART MUST SUGGEST THE DESIRABILITY OF THE CLAIMED INVENTION**

"There are three possible sources for a motivation to combine references: the nature of the problem to be solved, the teachings of the prior art, and the knowledge of persons of ordinary skill in the art." *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1357, 47 USPQ2d 1453, 1457-58 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (The combination of the references taught every element of the claimed invention, however without a motivation to combine, a rejection based on a *prima facie* case of obvious was held improper.). The level of skill in the art cannot be relied upon to provide the suggestion to combine references. *Al-Site Corp. v. VSI Int'l Inc.*, 174 F.3d 1308, 50 USPQ2d 1161 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

"In determining the propriety of the Patent Office case for obviousness in the first instance, it is necessary to ascertain whether or not the reference teachings would appear to be sufficient for one of ordinary skill in the relevant art having the reference before him to make the proposed substitution, combination,

or other modification." *In re Linter*, 458 F.2d 1013, 1016, 173 USPQ 560, 562 (CCPA 1972).

Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so >. *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 986, 78 USPQ2d 1329, 1335 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (discussing rationale underlying the motivation-suggestion-teaching requirement as a guard against using hindsight in an obviousness analysis). The teaching, suggestion, or motivation must be found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. "The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved as a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art." *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000). See also *In re Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338, 1342-44, 61 USPQ2d 1430, 1433-34 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (discussing the importance of relying on objective evidence and making specific factual findings with respect to the motivation to combine references); *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

Claims 2 and 5-9 all depend from claim 11. Claim 11 includes the following

limitations (in bold) which, taken as a whole, are not taught by Win in combination with

Vaid and McGrane et al.

**a firewall device connectable between a first data network and a second data network,**

**said firewall device further comprising a network security application of the firewall device monitoring traffic passing through the firewall device between said first data network and said second data network,**

**said firewall device further comprising a full management user interface which comprises mechanisms for conducting management operations for said network security application of said firewall device over a secure data connection, from a full management station managing a plurality of firewall devices and**

**said firewall device further comprising a wireless communication interface module connected directly to said wireless communication device and configured to provide for a remote wireless device a limited management user interface for conducting a limited number of management operations of said full management user interface for the network security application over a wireless remote connection established via said wireless communication device directly between said wireless communication interface module and said remote wireless device without accessing said full management station.**

On page 3, lines 3-6 of the office action, the Examiner alleges that Win teaches at Column 26, lines 29-39 that a management system can be accessed via a wireless link

118 through a communication interface that, since it is coupled to the bus, is directly  
119 connected. However, from Column 26, lines 29-39, it is clear that the computer 900  
120 in Figure 9 not a firewall device or any other device which is connectable between  
121 a first data network and a second data network, as recited in claim 11. Therefore,  
122 Win et al. fail to teach “a *firewall device connectable between a first data network*  
123 *and a second data network*” as recited in claim 11.

124 To the opposite, the computer 900 is a host or server connected to a local area  
125 network via wired or wireless network link 920 which is the only connection link and  
126 interface the computer 900 has got. The computer 900 is not connected between two  
127 data networks, such as the internet 928 and the local area network 922 as it would be if  
128 it were a firewall. It is apparent therefore that the computer 900 is not a firewall.

129 Further, computer 900 does not have a network security application executing on  
130 it so as to control the computer 900 to monitor traffic passing through the computer 900  
131 on its way between the first data network and the second data network (such as the  
132 internet 928 and the local area network 922) as called for in claim 11.

133 In addition, computer 900 does not have a secure data connection for a full  
134 management user interface on a full management station, as called for in claim 11.

135 Further, computer 900 does not have a wireless remote connection with a  
136 wireless communication device directly connected to a wireless communication interface  
137 module of the computer 900 so as to provide a limited management user interface  
138 wirelessly on the wireless device, as called for in claim 11.

139 In Figure 9 of Win et al., only the internet service provider, ISP 926 is connected  
140 between two data networks, namely the internet 928 and the LAN 922.

141 Win et al. discloses a method for secure user access to authorized web  
142 resources based upon the user's role in the organization that controls the web  
143 resources. The access is provided and managed by an access server and a registry  
144 server that manages access to administrative information about user resources and  
145 roles of the users.

146 Importantly, Win et al. does not disclose that the device 900 is a firewall.

147 The Examiner alleges that Win et al. teach general management of system  
148 nodes in the network architecture, including the firewall. However, the Examiner has not  
149 shown where such a teaching is made in Win et al., and that is required to make out the  
150 *prima facie* case. The Examiner must show where each and every limitation in claim 11

151 is found in the combination of the references and, must show how suggestion exists to  
152 modify a reference or combine teachings from multiple references along the lines of the  
153 claimed invention.

154 According to Win et al., an access server and a registry server manage and  
155 control a secure user access to authorized web resources, i.e., web servers. Win et al.  
156 do not teach a management of any node.

157 Win et al. actually teach away from the invention, because, although Win et al.  
158 mention firewalls, the firewall is explicitly disclosed as a device different from the access  
159 server and the registry server (see Col. 21, lines 59-67). The computer 900 in Figure 9  
160 is not a firewall because it is not connected between the internet and the local area  
161 network.

162 The Examiner admits that the managed device is not a firewall, and refers to the  
163 Abstract of Vaid et al. as teaching a network application for management of a plurality of  
164 firewalls on a network. What Vaid et al. teach is to reconfigure all firewall/QOS (quality  
165 of service) servers from a central administration point via directory services. Further,  
166 Vaid et al. explicitly teach that a single point of administration for multiple firewalls  
167 provides significant advantages over logging into each firewall server and modifying the  
168 configuration information individually.

169 A person skilled in the art, upon reading the disclosure of Vaid et al. would not  
170 have had any motivation to provide: an individual firewall in the system of Win et al.; with  
171 an additional wireless communication interface module connected directly to the firewall;  
172 and configured to connect wirelessly to a remote wireless communication device; so as  
173 to provide a limited management user interface for conducting a limited number of  
174 management operations of the full management user interface for the network security  
175 application of the firewall device.

176 To the opposite, the skilled person would have relied on a data connection over a  
177 data communication network from a central administration point. Thus, Win et al.,  
178 modified using the teachings from Vaid et al. cited by the Examiner would still fall short  
179 of the collection of limitations of the claimed invention of Claim 11 since the limitations  
180 pointed out above are not in the combination of Win et al. and Vaid et al..

181 Claim 11 has been amended slightly voluntarily to improve the form and clarity of  
182 the claim to make it clear that the communication module is directly connected to the  
183 firewall and wirelessly connected to the wireless communication device.

184           The Examiner further alleges that McGrane discloses maintaining a limited user  
185 interface within a managed device such as a firewall. McGrane relates to a totally  
186 different technical field, namely to an arrangement for controlling domestic entertainment  
187 electronics by an infrared control unit. There would have been no suggestion to  
188 combine the teachings of McGrane, which relates to domestic entertainment electronics,  
189 to the system of Win et al., which relates to management of access to web resources.  
190 The claimed invention relates to providing a limited functionality wireless interface to a  
191 network security application which is normally managed from a full management  
192 interface.

193           Even if a person skilled in the art were to have considered the teachings of  
194 McGrane, despite the fact that it is from a different technological field, the person skilled  
195 in the art would have rejected the teachings of McGrane for inclusion in a combination  
196 with the other two references. Why? In McGrane, the IR controller sends infrared  
197 signals to a centralized control unit which responds to these infrared signals by sending  
198 commands to respective ones of a plurality of controlled devices. Thus, each controlled  
199 device has a single wired control interface to the centralized IR control unit. If a person  
200 skilled in the art would have applied this teaching to the teachings of Win et al and the  
201 other reference, the person skilled in the art would controlled the access server or/or  
202 registry server by an infrared controller, i.e., from a single point of administration. The  
203 person skilled in the art would not have: 1) directly controlled the web servers or any  
204 other device in the network from the full management interface of the network security  
205 application via a secure communication channel and a full management station, and 2)  
206 further provided an additional limited functionality management interface via a wireless  
207 communication interface in addition to a connection over a data network, i.e., a  
208 communication interface to the network security application via a wireless  
209 communication interface module directly connected to the firewall and a communication  
210 device wirelessly connected to the wireless communication interface module, as called  
211 for in claim 11.

212           Claim 14 claims a system which also has the full management interface of a  
213 network security firewall application over a secure data connection (not wireless) and the  
214 limited functionality wireless management interface to perform a limited subset of  
215 management functions of a network security firewall application. Therefore, all the  
216 arguments made above with regard to claim 11 apply equally to claim 14.

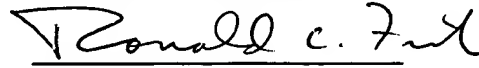
217 Therefore, no suggestion exists here to support the obviousness rejection,  
218 because there is no likelihood of success which would be perceived by one skilled in the  
219 art of solving the problem the inventor solved by making the combination. There would  
220 be no perceived likelihood of success because even if the combination were to be made,  
221 the combination would still not have all the limitations of claim 11 which are needed to  
222 solve the problem. Because some of the limitations needed are missing from the  
223 combination of prior art references, the combination would not solve the problem the  
224 inventor solved. Therefore, a person skilled in the art would not be motivated to make  
225 such a combination. Such a combination of teachings from disparate references is the  
226 essence of a hindsight reconstruction of a facsimile of the claimed invention and does  
227 not legitimately support an obviousness rejection of claims 11, 14 or any of their  
228 dependent claims which would include claims 3. The addition of the Ramachadran et  
229 al.; patent (US 5,978,850) does nothing to supply the missing limitations from the  
230 combination of Win et al, Vaid et al. and McGrane et al. Ramachadran et al. teach a  
231 system where alarms must be retransmitted if no acknowledgment is received ensuring  
232 that alert messages are not lost. This does nothing to remedy the lack of teaching of all  
233 the claim limitations noted above in the combination of the other three references  
234 applied against claim 11 so those missing limitations are still missing from the  
235 combination of Win et al, Vaid et al. and McGrane et al. and Ramachadran et al.

236 The same argument applies to the rejection of claim 4. Gillies et al. teach a  
237 monitoring system wherein the monitoring function being used by the administrator may  
238 be configured to filter out selected items from the log file for viewing. The addition of the  
239 Gillies et al. patent US 6,253,211 does nothing to remedy the lack of teaching of all the  
240 claim limitations noted above in the combination of the other three references applied  
241 against claim 11 so those missing limitations are still missing from the combination of  
242 Win et al, Vaid et al. and McGrane et al. and Gillies et al.

Because it is essential to the prima facie obviousness case, that all the limitations in the claim be found in the combination of references and that there be suggestion to make the combination, the obviousness rejection of claim 11 and its dependent claims should be withdrawn. The undersigned hereby respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the obviousness rejection of claims 2, 5-9, 11 and 14.

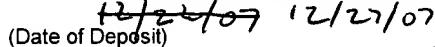
Respectfully submitted,

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